



WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1919.

## NOTICES.

## C. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

## Public Auctions

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

THURSDAY, February 20, 1919,  
commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.  
1 Remington No. 10 Typewriter,  
1 Remington No. 7 Typewriter,  
1 Underwood Typewriter,  
1 National Typewriter,  
1 Smith Standard Model No. 12  
Typewriter,  
(all in fine condition)

On view from Tuesday the 18th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, February 14, 1919.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagors to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock p.m. on MONDAY the 3rd March 1919 at his sales rooms Duddell Street Hongkong.

All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section B of Marine Lot No. 199 together with all messuages erections and buildings thereon now known as No. 238 Des Voeux Road West.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 999 years created therin by an Indenture of Crown Lease of Marine Lot 199.

The annual Crown Rent \$21.00 For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Mr. S. W. TSO,

Solicitor for the Mortgagors or the undersigned

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1919.

## WISEMAN, LTD.

## TEA DANCE

TO-DAY at 4.30 P.M.  
TICKETS - 50 Cents each.

## DINNER DANCES

on

FRIDAY, February 21st  
MONDAY, February 24th  
and

SATURDAY, March 1st.

DINNER ... \$1.00  
DANCE ... \$1.00

MANAGER: D. M. GOODALL.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

## RACE WEEK.

DINNER DANCES WILL BE HELD ON:-  
TUESDAY, 25th. February AND  
WEDNESDAY, 26th. February.

SPECIAL Table d'Hôte Menus will be served in the MAIN DINING ROOM at \$2.50 per head and in the GRILL ROOM at \$3.50 per head.

TABLE BOOKINGS AT HOTEL.

MAIN OFFICE.

J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

Hongkong, February 18, 1919.

"CHINA MAIL"  
PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "China Mail" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong:-

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1903) ... 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY ... 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Bambury, M.A.) ... 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes ... 50

THE MISSIONS ETRANGEREES (History of the Eastern Churches) ... 1.00

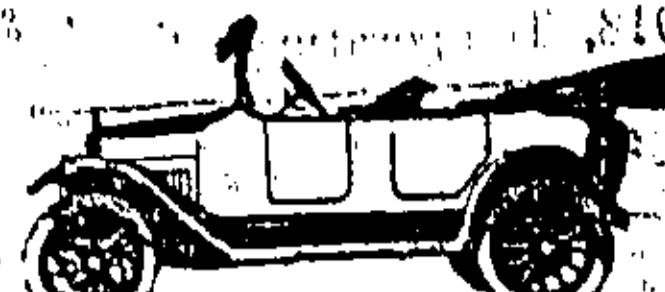
CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("Sam-Tax King," translate!) by M. J. Elliot ... 20

MR. ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM criticism ... 30

WASHINGTON BOOKS (for men) ... 15

## INTIMASTION

## METEOR GARAGE

Sole distributors of  
MAXWELL CARS.Automobiles for Hire  
and for Sale  
at reasonable Prices.'Phone 2500.  
65 Des Voeux Road  
Central.KODAKS  
& FILMSPlates & Papers.  
Developing & Printing  
Undertaken.A. TACK & CO.,  
26 Des Voeux Road Central.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTCHERS' MEATS:  
Beef, Mutton, Lamb,  
Rabbits, Hares,  
Sausages,  
Brown, Pressed Beef,  
Purity. Excellence.

## THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

## "THREE CASTLES"

THE NEW SIZE

## "THREE CASTLES"

## SUPER MAGNUMS.

The big brothers of the "Three Castles" family.

Sold in patent air-tight tins containing 50 Cigarettes.

ON SALE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

## LITVINOFF'S APPEAL FOR PEACE.

## A FORMER GERMAN ABDUCTION.

## A GROWING DYNAMO.

The Stockholm correspondent of the "Daily News" telegraphs:-

"M. Litvinoff, formerly Bolshevik agent in London, has delivered a note to the British, American, French, Italian and Japanese legations proposing peace between the Allies and the Russia Soviet Government. The terms to be discussed include the definition of frontiers, some form of compensation for debts, mining concessions, guarantees of non-interference with the internal affairs of other countries, and trading facilities. Litvinoff has also addressed President Wilson, pointing out that the intervention of the powers was likely to recur with increased violence if that intervention continued. Intervention could only end in a military dictatorship or a restored monarchy, and gigantic slaughter would be involved."

It is understood that the British Government refuses to consider Litvinoff's peace offer, since the Entente does not recognise the Bolshevik Government.

## SENGAT RUBBER.

## SIR JOHN SIMON ON CONSCRIPTION.

The dynamo patented by H. W. Eichbaum, a Californian, may be increased in capacity by adding new sections. Armature and field coil units are mounted in independent case sections, and terminals are provided for connecting up the sections from one to another when a sufficient number of the parts has been assembled. Thus the generator may be made to grow with the increasing demand upon it.

## SIR CONAN DOYLE ON BISHOPS.

Sir A. Conan Doyle at a meeting of the Divorce Law Reform Association said, politically and collectively bishops were a curse to the country.

"They have no place in politics," he remarked. "They ought to go back to the Church to which they belong. They can find plenty of work there. The state of the poorer clergy is a scandal almost as great as the one we are discussing. They should stick to their own legitimate duties, and allow the public to settle their own affairs in marriage and divorce."

A resolution that no scheme of reconstruction would be complete which did not include an immediate reform in divorce and marriage laws was carried.

Mr. C. P. Haynes said the matter was hinted at in the Coalition manifesto, and from what he heard a reform was really intended.

## AYER TAWAH RUBBER.

The ninth annual general meeting of the Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., was held at Shanghai on January 17, there being present Messrs. Leslie J. Cubitt (chairman), Alex Samson (director), E. Samson (for the secretaries (Messrs. Gridle and Co.), and shareholders, 2,497 shares being represented.

The Chairman said: Profit and loss statement shows a net profit for the year of Tls. 39,522.44 which includes a sum of Tls. 6,312.15 for interest; this added to Tls. 6,514.57 brought forward from last year gives a disposable balance of Tls. 49,297.01, equivalent to 21 per cent. on the issued capital of the company, but in view of the existing condition of the industry, which although already improved is still unsettled, your directors think it wise to proceed with caution and, therefore, they recommend the distribution of only Tls. 21,873 in dividend, being at the rate of 10 per cent. and the carrying forward of the balance of Tls. 24,428.01 to the current financial year.

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions.

Agents for—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,  
VERMICELLI,  
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Roosted" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.  
Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1339.  
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 5336.  
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.  
Cable address: "Hingwah".

## BREEZY GARAGE.

Tel. No. 2499. 81, Des Voeux Road, Central.  
THE CHANDLER, HUDSON & OAKLAND MOTOR CARS  
ON HIRE and FOR SALE

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

We have just received a large Consignment of  
CHILDREN'S SKUDDERS & CARS

Inspection Solicited. Price moderate.

Motor Car and Cycle Repairing is our SPECIALITY.

The 100%  
Cross Expansion  
Packing.

Sold by:-

GERIN, DREYARD & CO.  
Telephone 114.

## HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL  
AND  
GRILL ROOM  
J. H. TAGGART  
MANAGER

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
Under the Management of—  
MRS. BLAIR.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

## CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.  
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
Best of Food and Service.  
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA".  
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to  
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add: "PALACE".  
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

## CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

106 HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passenger Boats.

Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON". MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

Address: 106 House Street, Queen's Road, Kowloon.

Queens' Road, Kowloon.

**Hughes & Hough**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT  
General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Products Brokers and  
Commission Agents.  
PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.  
Codes used:  
Bentley's  
A. S. & 4th & 6th Editions.  
A. A. 1st Telegraphic Code.  
Telegraphic Address  
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.  
**PUBLIC AUCTIONS**

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the concerned),

## ON

**FRIDAY**,

February 21, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vœux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

**Valuable Household Furniture,  
Curios, Ornaments,**

**&c., &c.**

removed to saleroom for convenience  
of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 17, 1919.

(On account of the concerned),

**FRIDAY,**

February 28, 1919, at 11 a.m.  
at No. 2 Humphreys Building,  
Kowloon.

**THE SUNDAY  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE,**

**&c., &c., &c.**

therein contained,  
including:—

Large Chesterfield Sofa and Arm  
chairs (English make), a few pieces of  
Blackwood Furniture, etc.

Large Brass Bedstead, Wardrobes,  
Toilet Table, Washstand,

**&c., &c.**

Electric Fittings and Sunblinds.  
On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell!

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vœux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,

One Upright cottage Piano  
especially made for the climate by  
Francis Bacon, New York,  
(Practically new)

One Boudoir Grand Piano by Collard  
& Collard in good condition.

Particulars from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1919.

**NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES****NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE**

**THE Steamship**  
"VAN WAERWIJK"  
having arrived from the above ports,  
Consignee of Cargo by her are hereby  
informed that all Goods are being landed  
at their risk into the hazardous and/or  
extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong  
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,  
Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves,  
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 24th inst.,  
at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages  
are to be left in the Godowns where  
they will be examined. Claims against  
the steamer must be presented within  
10 days of arrival otherwise they will not  
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us  
in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1919.

**MARTIN'S****APIOL & STEEL PILLS**

A French Patent for Small Prolongation  
Medicine. Martin's Pill is the most effective  
and safe. It is a powerful stimulant and  
cure for all diseases. It is also a  
powerful antiseptic and astringent.

**MARTIN'S****APIOL & STEEL****PILLS**

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Medicine. Martin's Pill is the most effective  
and safe. It is a powerful stimulant and  
cure for all diseases. It is also a  
powerful antiseptic and astringent.

**NOTICES.**

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY or CANTON LIMITED intends at an early date to apply to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of Hong Kong for a Bill for power to convert its silver capital into gold.

A copy of the proposed Bill can be inspected at the office of the undersigned.

Dated this 14th day of February 1919.

DEACON, LOOKER,  
DEACON & MARSTON,  
Solicitors for  
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF CANTON LIMITED.

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1919.

**NOTICE.**

THE Pass Office will be removed from the Central Police Station to the top floor POST OFFICE BUILDING on the 18th inst. From that onwards Permits to leave the Colony will be issued from there and not at the Central Police Station.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese races desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and all Police stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 17, 1919.

(On account of the concerned),

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VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
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Toilet Table, Washstand,

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Electric Fittings and Sunblinds.  
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One Boudoir Grand Piano by Collard  
& Collard in good condition.

Particulars from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1919.

**NOTICES.****WANT ADVERTISEMENTS**

25 WORDS \$1 INSERTIONS.  
\$1 PREPAID.  
Every additional 5 words 4 cents.

**TO LET.**

TO LET.—No. 4 The Peak (Bahar Lodge) Fully FURNISHED. Apply to—H. A. LAMMERT.

**TO LET.**

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO. LTD. Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1919.

**LOST.**

A BLACK SPANIEL PUPPY (BITCH) aged about 5 months. White patch on chest. A reward will be given on finding returning same. D. J. LEWIS, Larimore.

**FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.****CHAIRS.****I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.**

Quarter hour, .....	10 cents
Half hour, .....	20 "
One hour, .....	25 "
Three hours, .....	50 "
Six hours, .....	70 "
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), .....	\$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per cent.

**II.—Beyond Victoria with four Bearers.**

Hour, .....	60 cents
Three hours, .....	\$1.00
Six hours, .....	1.50 "
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), .....	2.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

**III.—In the Hill District.**

With 2 Bearers With 3 Bearers		
Quarter hour, .....	\$0.15	\$0.20
Half hour, .....	0.30	0.40
One hour, .....	0.50	0.60
Two hours, .....	0.50	0.60
Three hours, .....	0.70	1.00
Six hours, .....	1.00	1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), .....	1.50	2.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

**IV.—In Kowloon.**

Quarter hour, .....	5 cents
Half hour, .....	10 "
One hour, .....	15 "
Every Subsequent hour, .....	20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

**V.—In Tsim Sha Tsui.**

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than—	
--	--

To 4th mile—single, 75 cents...1 hour return, \$1.00...2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—single, \$1.20...2 hours return, \$1.50...4 "

Beyond 6th to 9th mile—single, \$1.75...2 " return, \$2.00...5 "

Beyond 9th to 11th mile—single, \$2.00...3 " return, \$2.50...7 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

**VI.—Taxis.**

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than—	
--	--

To 4th mile—single, 75 cents...1 hour return, \$1.00...2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—single, \$1.20...2 hours return, \$1.50...4 "

Beyond 6th to 9th mile—single, \$1.75...2 " return, \$2.00...5 "

Beyond 9th to 11th mile—single, \$2.00...3 " return, \$2.50...7 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

**NOTICE****HIGH-CLASS PRINTING****AND****BOOK BINDING**

DOES AT

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS AS SPECIALIST

PROSPECTUSES, TRADE CIRCULARS

PROGRAMMES, MENUS, ETC. ETC.

ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED AND

CAREFULLY PRINTED.

Clean, Proof and prompt delivery guaranteed.

**BELLOC ON "POLITICAL LAWYERS."**

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, at one time M

**DEWAR'S**  
"IMPERIAL"  
AND  
"EXTRA SPECIAL"  
**SCOTCH WHISKY.**

SOLE AGENTS:  
**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
Telephone 616.



FURNISHING DEPT.  
Tapestries -  
Velvets -  
Serges -  
Curtains -  
Printed-Fabrics -  
Cretonnes -  
Table Covers -  
Bedspreads -  
Down Quilts -  
Blankets -  
Linens -  
SAMPLES WILLINGLY.

**The China Mail.**

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1919.

ROCKS.

A reader of the "China Mail" enquires if it be correct to speak of Hongkong granite as "igneous" rock. It is. The geologists, mineralogists, petrologists, or paleontologists, whatever they decide to call themselves, have not yet hit upon a uniform set of classifying terms, and the novice is often puzzled. Nor do we as yet know of an elementary text book which we can recommend to beginners. Perhaps some reader will oblige our enquirer in this detail. Lyell's book was found illuminating by Darwin, but we cannot all be Darwins.

One system, perhaps, the most simple, of classifying the rocks is certainly characterized by some naivety. Rocks which cannot have their previous history traced are called "original" or "unweathered," which is very unscientific. Lava is included among these, and we really do have some idea of its antecedents, though no man has ever seen it before the boiling. There are rocks that have been forced up from below, and resolidified in the mass of the crust. These are called "igneous" or "eruptive," though they may not have erupted in the ordinary volcanic way. Other names for them are "massive" or "unstratified," to distinguish them from the structures whose history can be read or deduced. Their chemical constitution offers the analysing mineralogist some certainty of classification. It is the "sedimentary" or "stratified" rocks which tell the most vivid story, as they did to that fascinating Scots writer Hugh Miller. Some have been produced by denudation (a process now going on at Hongkong), others by chemical precipitation in water, and others again from organic matter, as coalfields. Some people call these "aqueous" as opposed to "igneous," and that again brought in the term "acolian," to cover deposits left by the wind. Even a geologist isn't quite sure.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

To-day's dollar is worth \$s. 1 11/16d.

Major L.R. Taylor, R.E., has joined the local garrison.

The Chinese Peace Conference is expected to open next week.

The Shanghai Municipal Council invite applications for debentures in their 7 per cent loan of 1918.

More locally owned steamers are to be released from Government control between now and the 25th inst.

There was a collision of trains on the Yuen-Han line at Shan-pei-ze on Monday morning, but nobody was hurt.

Communicable disease in to-day's return was one fatal case of enteric, and one of cerebro-spinal fever.

It is reported that the operation of the railroads in the United States in 1918 by the government resulted in a deficit of G\$150,000,000.

Mrs. J. L. McPhee will deliver a lecture on "Appreciation of Pictures" at the Helene May Institute on Monday, March 3, at 5.30 p.m.

The steam launch "Changpao" was pirates on her way from Canton to Sunchu. The pirates took all the valuables they could find, and are holding several passengers for ransom.

The Royal Naval Quadrille Club held a successful dance in the Naval Theatre last night, when the programme included fox trots, one steps, and the old style round and square dances.

Lee Hong Chew, private in the United States army, was killed in France on October 13. He is the first native born Chinese in the American army who is known to have died for the Cause.

No doubt the committee nominated by the Government to arrange our local Peace Celebration will take it in good part if we suggest that they ought to co-opt representatives of those who have come back after "doing their bit" at the front.

A batch of officers on the way to Vladivostock to join the British Forces there are staying in the various hotels in the Colony. Judging by the medal ribbons and wound stripes they are wearing, most of them have seen much active service.

The mass meeting at Canton yesterday appointed a committee and sent a telegram to the delegates in Paris urging them to fight for the nullification of all agreements made between Japan and the Peking government.

2nd Lieutenant C. A. S. Russ, R.G.A., a solicitor in the Colony at the outbreak of war, received a commission in the R.G.A. here early in 1915. He has now resigned his commission. Mr. Russ went Home about a year ago and was afterwards stationed in Malta.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company announces that their liner "Colombia," which will arrive tomorrow from San Francisco via Manila, with mail, will be despatched from this port next Wednesday evening for San Francisco via Shanghai. The hour of departure will be deferred until after the races Wednesday afternoon, in order to accommodate those race watchers and riders from Shanghai who wish to return on the boat.

While the Empress of Russia was in harbour at Colombo, a hospital ship was there with Australians going home. The Australians gave orders that the men were not to go ashore but a great number got off when the boat was cooling the order had to be rescinded. There were many pathetic sights but none more so than one soldier minus an arm and a leg. He was ashore! His pals, half a dozen in number, took him everywhere they went carrying him in turn. When in the Y.M.C.A. to tea they laid the crippled soldier on a packing case, obtained his and their own tea, and brought chairs up and sat all round him, taking their tea, and laughing and joking, and in the highest spirits. Tea finished, and one of the men picked up the damaged soldier and off they went again.

BEWARE OF COLDS.

CHILDREN are much more likely to contract the contagious disease when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and conjunctivitis are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities say beware of colds. For the quick cure of colds you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by All Chemists and Storeskeepers.

SANITARY BOARD

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Hongkong Sanitary Board met yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. Gibson was in the chair. Those present included: Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.; Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. G. Alabaster, Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio, Lieut.-Col. Crisp, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mrs. Hickling (Acting M.O.H.) and Mrs. D. Daphy (Acting Secretary).

POULTRY MARKET QUESTION.

On the plan of the proposed poultry depot at Connaught Road West, Mr. Bowley intimated: This is not the plan asked for. What the Board want to know is: What offer was made to the poultry dealers and why was the refusal of the plaintiff in error, a common carrier, to receive, without lawful excuse, certain cargo offered by the plaintiff to the action for shipment from Shanghai by the steamer "Yuetan," which had been advised to be on the berth at Shanghai for freight to San Francisco.

The facts are practically undisputed, and are, briefly, these:—

Swaine & Hoyt was a California corporation having its principal place of business at San Francisco, and was therefore an American citizen, and was a common carrier of freight between the Orient and thence among other places. It had as its agent at Shanghai a British corporation styled Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and had under charter the said steamship for a voyage from San Francisco to China and Japan and return to San Francisco and other Pacific coast ports of the United States.

Prior to the arrival of the "Yuetan" at Shanghai the plaintiff in the case applied to the agent of the defendant for space in the ship in which to ship certain goods, in response to which application, after one denial of it, the agent agreed to provide the requested space upon condition that the application be approved by the British Consul at Shanghai. That conditional acceptance was refused. The cargo offered for shipment by the plaintiff was being handled by him for German subjects, by reason of which fact he was blacklisted by the British Government; and all British subjects, including the agent of the defendant corporation, inhibited from dealing with the plaintiff respecting this particular shipment as well as all other such shipments. The defendant through its British agent having refused to accept the cargo offered by Everett, the action was brought, resulting in the judgment of the court below in his favour for S\$2,700.20 with costs.

But two questions of law are involved, first, whether the court below had jurisdiction of the subject-matter of the action; and, if so, secondly, its merits.

By Section 1 of the Act of June 30, 1906, creating the court below it is given "exclusive jurisdiction in all cases and judicial proceedings whereof jurisdiction may now be exercised by United States Consuls and Ministers by law and by virtue of treaties between the United States and China, except in so far as the said jurisdiction is qualified by Section 2 of this Act." The qualification specified in Section 2 of the Act has no bearing upon the present case, and, therefore, no further mention of it need be made.

At the time of the passage of the Act of June 30, 1906, there were in force the provisions of Sections 4083, 4084, and 4085 of the Revised Statutes, by which certain judicial authority was conferred upon United States Ministers and Consuls in certain countries, including China, which jurisdiction embraced all controversies between citizens of the United States or others, provided for by its treaties.

The treaty with China bearing upon the present question was that of June 18, 1858, and conferred upon the United States the right to appoint Consuls in various parts of China. Its XXVII Article is as follows:

"All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction and regulated by the authorities of their own government; and all controversies occurring in China between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other government shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such governments, one of which happened to be the agent of the American carrier, from receiving the tendered freight and providing for its transportation? Such is not the law as we understand it.

It is contended on behalf of the carrier that there was no evidence to show that it knew that its agent at Shanghai was inhibited by the British Government from shipping the goods of the plaintiff in time to have employed an agent not under such disability. Whether or not the carrier knew of the inhibition at all, or was apprised of it in time to have employed another agent, the fact remains that the agent it did appoint, acting within the scope of his employment, deprived the plaintiff of his legal rights. For that wrong we think the carrier was properly adjudged liable, even assuming that it was ignorant of its agent's disability. The judgment is affirmed.

The successful party in the case, Mr. Everett, was represented by the law firm Messrs. Fleming & Davie, while Messrs. Swaine & Hoyt were represented by Messrs. Jernigan, Presender & Rose.

A SHIPPING APPEAL CASE.

THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA.

The United States Court for China has just received a copy of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Swaine & Hoyt v. Everett in which, it will be remembered, a judgment was rendered by Judge Lobinger in favour of Leonard Everett, now with the United States Shipping Board in Manila, for G.2,700. This judgment is affirmed in every particular by the Court of Appeals, the opinion being written by Judge Ross with the concurrence of both associates, Judges Gilbert and Hunt. On account of its wide interest to shippers the opinion is reproduced here in full:

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## SPECIAL CABLE.

THE "NORE" AND "NOVARA."

GOVERNMENT ACTION CONDEMNED.

"CHINA MAIL" SPECIAL.  
SINGAPORE, Feb. 19.  
The action of the Admiralty in requisitioning the "Nore" and the "Novara" for the repatriation of German women and children from China has aroused the most intense indignation here.

The Governor wired in strong terms to the Colonial Office about it. The medical profession here have wired Sir W. W. Cheyne, pointing out that 90 British women and children, urgent invalid cases are booked to leave the Straits on the "Nore" and the "Novara." They strongly urged him to raise the question in Parliament.

Singapore women cabled to similar effect to Havelock Wilson.

## THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

On December 14 the British elections took place. They were distinguished by four unprecedented features:

First, some six million women voted; women of thirty and over were enfranchised by the recent Act of Parliament, and this was the first exercise of their new power. In some districts women were at the polls before the men and in larger numbers.

Second, by the same Act many additional male voters were created through the extension of the franchise by abolishing certain property and residential qualifications formerly necessary.

Third, all the balloting was done in one day, instead of the usual election in different districts, spreading over weeks.

Fourth, the votes were not counted on the day of election; they will not be counted for a fortnight, so that the ballots of the soldiers abroad may be received and opened with the others.

The question of the soldier vote

formed the Labour party's chief objection to having an election at all,

it being alleged that such an election among millions of workingmen, now soldiers abroad, would not poll more than part of the whole soldier vote.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, denied this in general, adding that the Labour party did not represent all the labour of the United Kingdom; that, in fact, it represented only a small part; that labour votes would be largely cast for the Government, that the remainder were under the control of the pacifists and Bolsheviks, and that it would not be safe to trust the business of a great Empire to such a Labour party until it was able to overthrow this clique.

The objection on the part of many Liberals to the election was the claim that it was unnecessary to issue a new mandate of authority to the present Coalition Government. However, the Premier thought otherwise.

He was winningly frank in his statement that the present was the time to take action if a further extension of power was to be obtained. The Coalition Government is supposed to be non-partisan. Accordingly its electoral programme as to home policies was as follows:

1. Protection to those industries essential to national security.

2. Prevention of the dumping of goods produced by foreign cheap labour.

3. Colonial preference.

4. Land reform.

5. A minimum wage.

6. Reconstruction of the House of Lords by omitting the principle of hereditary.

7. No coercion to Ulster in the Irish settlement.

8. Welsh Church disestablishment.

To the opponents of Mr. Lloyd George (popularly supposed to be a free-trader and Home-Ruler), this seemed an opportunist programme, and the Premier's utterance have rather confirmed them in that opinion.

As to foreign policy, Mr. Lloyd George's claims for indemnity from Germany, or the plea of a full payment for her crimes (as if that could ever be!) rather than on what she can pay within a reasonable time, have caused his critics to query whether, after all, he might not be using a great national mood for electioneering purposes. The question arises therefore, How long will the new Government last?

Mr. Chamberlain won a victory in 1900 on a similar issue—the so-called "khaki election" which he as Colonial Secretary was a chief agent in bringing about, in order to take advantage of the patriotic and anti-Boer fervor animating the nation.

Mr. George's supporters believe that he is equally justified in a similar foreign policy to-day. All events, this victory is conceded.

Nor do his supporters forget his services to land, labour, and social reform at home, or that to him more perhaps than to any other man is due the plan of Allied military campaign under a single commander—on of the chief reasons why we won the war.

These things added force to the Premier's appeals to the nation to sink party differences and to maintain its unity. That the British people would be wise enough at this crisis to endorse Lloyd George we have no doubt was a foregone conclusion.—"The Outlook."

## THE WAR BOND DRAWING.

## RESULT OF SALE OF TICKETS.

(By LIEUT.-COLONEL REPPINGTON.)  
St. Andrew's Society's War Bond Drawing is announced to take place at the City Hall on Friday, at 5.30 p.m. A test of the machine to be used will take place on Thursday. It has been brought over from Macao for the purpose and is, we believe, the first of its kind ever seen here. Members of the Committee visited Macao the other day and, after being fully satisfied as to its working, made arrangements for the machine, a most intricate but highly efficient apparatus, to be brought to Hongkong. The Drawing on Friday will be conducted by Messrs. Lowes, Bingham & Matthews, Chartered Accountants, and, apart from the prospect of winning one of the fifty-six prizes, it should prove an attraction to a large body of the general public.

The sale of tickets has fallen short of expectations, no doubt due to the numerous similar drawings elsewhere in the East and the sudden cessation of hostilities. Nevertheless, a very handsome result has been achieved, enabling the organizers to allocate a sum of no less than \$71,750 to War Charities, to benefit which was the chief object of the drawing. The number of tickets printed was 40,000, of which 28,700 were sold, which at \$5 per ticket amounts to \$143,500. After expenses amounting to \$4,750, there is a sum of \$67,000 available for distribution as prize money. As stated before, there are 56 prizes, these ranging in value from \$17,610 to a modest sum of \$50.

It will be gratifying to all supporters of the St. Andrew's effort to know that, with the addition of the fifty per cent. of proceeds of the drawing, the Society will be able to donate a sum of over £21,000 to War Charities. As compared with previous years, this is a very handsome result indeed, the figures being:

1915	\$ 2,000
1916	\$18,000
1917	\$47,000
1918	\$21,000

## CHINESE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The complaint of the Southern delegates that the Northern party are delaying the actual opening of the Peace Conference by continuing military operations in Shensi, etc., has been crystallized in a message despatched to the Diplomatic Body in Peking. The allegation was to the effect that military supplies, including ammunition, were being sent to the Northern forces in Shensi. A bulletin was issued by the Intelligence Bureau of the Constitutional Government of China to the following effect:

The following telegram has been despatched to His Excellency Sir John Jordan, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking, by Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Chief Delegate of the Constitutional Government of China to the Domestic Peace Conference:

"Since the declaration of the armistice, movements of Northern troops by the Kuan-Pien Railway have continued uninterrupted. Latest advices report more troops and quantities of ammunition under General Sung Pang-han have reached Chingchow thence to be transported to Shensi through Honan by the Pienlo Railway. This action on the part of the Peking Government, I protest, is, to every intent and purpose, a clear violation of the armistice."

Mr. Chu Chi-chien, chief of the Northern Delegates, is expected in Shanghai in two or three days' time.

The Peace Conference is not expected to commence its sessions until his arrival.

The Peace News Agency reports:

The rules of conference were signed by Chief Delegate Tang on Feb. 12.

They will be taken to Nanking by Mr. Wang Yulin for Chief Delegate Cip to sign, after which the date of conference will be still nearer.

Chief Delegate Chu is reported to be coming to Shanghai in a day or two.

The M.P.'s now in Shanghai recognizing that there will be many questions before the peace conference requiring consultations, propose to ask the Parliament Members Correspondence Office to nominate several M.P.'s from among those in Shanghai to participate at the peace conference.

It is said that five M.P.'s, Mou Lin, Fang Tsien, Kuo Jen-chang, Tung Tso-ho, and Wen Shih-lin, have been so nominated.

But in view of Parliament being in session at present, it is a question whether the nomination by the Parliament Members Correspondence Office from among the portion of M.P.'s resident in Shanghai alone is valid.

## EUROPE IN REVOLUTION.

## (By LIEUT.-COLONEL REPPINGTON.)

The man who has my deepest sympathy at this moment is the Editor of the "Statesmen's Yearbook" for 1919. All Europe north and east of the Rhine, and the Alps is in the melting pot. The truth of to-day is the falsehood of to-morrow. Men come and go, the figures fit to and fro, pyramids try to stand upon anything except their bases, opinions clash together, great waves of opinion first flow and then ebb, frontiers disappear, tribes and races regroup themselves, comedy and tragedy go arm in arm, nobody in particular governs, while half-real and half-fictional armies fight one day and vanish the next. Into this cauldron of trouble the wisest men of Western diplomacy peer with long faces and astounded eyes.

We take the German race first, we note the disappearance into oblivion of all the reigning and princely families, and the substitution of forms of republicanism ranging from the real article to extreme forms of Bolshevism. Less bloodshed than elsewhere. A tremor of apprehension about the attitude of the returning and beaten legions, who seem to have their own ideas of what should happen. New figures arise to match the times, and the old particularisms raises its heads once more. Yet, with a certain orderliness even in confusion and a general desire among perhaps three-fourths of the people to re-establish national unity and constitutionalism through the agency of a national Constituent Assembly. The German Navy has been reduced to impotence and no longer counts for anything, but the same thing cannot yet be said of the German field armies, which retain the semblance at all events of order, remain in the hands of their old chieftains, and have not been forced to demobilise under the too soft conditions of the terms of armistice. I have not yet been able to discover anything but talk about German demobilisation, except for the Rhine Province and Alsace-Lorraine, so far as the field armies are concerned. They have gone back across the Rhine, and are apparently resting and reorganising to the east of it.

Their part in future events remains to be defined. I should say that the temporarily shattered block of 80 million Germans in Central Europe will be the first to recover and re-unite.

In Russia—dozen Russias—Bolshevism prevails in the north, at Petrograd and Moscow, and finds its support in the Spartacus group at Berlin and on the Clyde in Scotland. Bolshevik means war and rapine on a permanent establishment. The grip of winter prevents exuberant manifestations of its nefarious works in Russia, which it has left in ruins. No Power has acknowledged the Bolshevik bandits and murderers who rule. Estonia, Livonia, and Courland struggle for their independence. The Ukraine Democrats give a little more hope, and through our fleet in the Black Sea we are now in touch with them. We shall also be in touch with the groups of patriot forces under General Denikin, whose Volunteer Army is allied with the Asztakian Army, the Southern Army under General Zvalov, the Northern Army under General Keller, and other bands. If the Hetman Skoropadski or his successor in the Ukraine, and the Ataman Krasnov of the Don Cossacks unite with Denikin's forces, the first signs of a regenerated and federated united Russia might appear out of the Cimmerian gloom.

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## OUR WATCH ON RHEIN.

A returned British prisoner who was at "Liberty" in Berlin during the revolution says that "Deutschland über Alles," "The Watch on the Rhine," and similar songs are at the moment highly unpopular in the German capital. This led to one of the funniest incidents of the revolution.

Three English civilians who had celebrated the armistice were coming along the Unter den Linden singing "The Watch on the Rhine" when they were stopped by some German soldiers, who said they ought to be ashamed of themselves for singing such rubbish. "I've come from the Rhine," said one of the Germans, "You go down there and try to keep watch, and then you won't sing so much about it. It is time the German nation forgot that nonsense."

"But we are English," said one of the civilians. "What?" exclaimed the astounded soldier, "then why sing 'The Watch on the Rhine'?"

"Well," answered one of the tactless English, "you see we are keeping it now."

The soldiers passed on without another word.

In several Berlin cafés, says this prisoner, the orchestra played "Rule, Britannia" for the benefit of the British present.

## THE EX-KAISER AND NEUTRALISMS.

The uneasiness generally anticipated at the singular liberty permitted by the Netherlands Government to the ex-Kaiser in his dealings by telegraph, telephone, and otherwise with his friends and supporters promises to deepen and become even menacing unless the Allies make it clear that this lenity by the Dutch authorities will be held to be not only an unusual, but an unfriendly act. The latest manifestation of the ex-Kaiser's activities is believed to have been in the direction of Switzerland. This would be of a piece with what occurred when the war was only a few weeks old, when the Kaiser had sent a special emissary to the President of the Swiss Republic with a gift the character of which was not allowed to transpire. Equal trepidation was observed regarding the nature of the message of which that emissary was the bearer, but it was of significance to hear that his interview with the President was very short, and that the gift was declined in terms which were "correct" and dignified, left no room for doubt that the chief of the Swiss Confederation was far from pleased at the proffered honour. The precedent obviously is not a pleasant one for the Germans, but very much has happened since September, 1914. The ex-Kaiser, in his present straits, may be tempted once more to try his luck with Switzerland, which remains so torn in its emotions that even this week it has been heavily punishing a journalist who had ventured to say something unpleasantly pointed things about the last of the German Emperors.

They in part in future events remains to be defined. I should say that the temporarily shattered block of 80 million Germans in Central Europe will be the first to recover and re-unite.

In Russia—dozen Russias—Bolshevism prevails in the north, at Petrograd and Moscow, and finds its support in the Spartacus group at Berlin and on the Clyde in Scotland. Bolshevik means war and rapine on a permanent establishment. The grip of winter prevents exuberant manifestations of its nefarious works in Russia, which it has left in ruins. No Power has acknowledged the Bolshevik bandits and murderers who rule. Estonia, Livonia, and Courland struggle for their independence. The Ukraine Democrats give a little more hope, and through our fleet in the Black Sea we are now in touch with them. We shall also be in touch with the groups of patriot forces under General Denikin, whose Volunteer Army is allied with the Asztakian Army, the Southern Army under General Zvalov, the Northern Army under General Keller, and other bands. If the Hetman Skoropadski or his successor in the Ukraine, and the Ataman Krasnov of the Don Cossacks unite with Denikin's forces, the first signs of a regenerated and federated united Russia might appear out of the Cimmerian gloom.

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## WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL POWER.

The world's factories, including electric lighting and street railways, have been found by the recent British inquiry to use about 75,000,000 horse-power in the world's main railways, 21,000,000 and the world's shipping 24,000,000—a total of 120,000,000 horsepower.

Of the 75,000,000 horse-power devoted to factories and general and municipal activities,



## SHIPPING

**P. & O. S. N. CO.**

**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**  
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO  
**MARSEILLES AND LONDON,**  
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
**STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.**

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	23rd Feb., 1919	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	12th Mar., 1919	17th April	26th April
NELLORE	8th April, 1919	15th May	24th May

TO **BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.**

S. S.	From Hongkong about	due Bombay about
DUNERA	14th February at 4 p.m.	4th March
HEJAZ	17th February	9th March

TO **SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S. S.	Leave Hongkong about
"	"

Tickets Interchangeable with B.I.S.N. Coy. between ports, common to both Companies.

P. &amp; O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.

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Yokohama \* Shidzuoka Maru, 12,590 tons WED., 19th Mar., at 11 a.m.Nagasaki, Kobe & \* Tango Maru, 13,760 tons FRI., 21st Feb., at 11 a.m.  
Yokohama \* Nisiko Maru, 9,600 tons MON., 31st Mar., at 11 a.m.Shanghai, Moji & Tidho Maru, 7,000 tons TUES., 18th Feb.  
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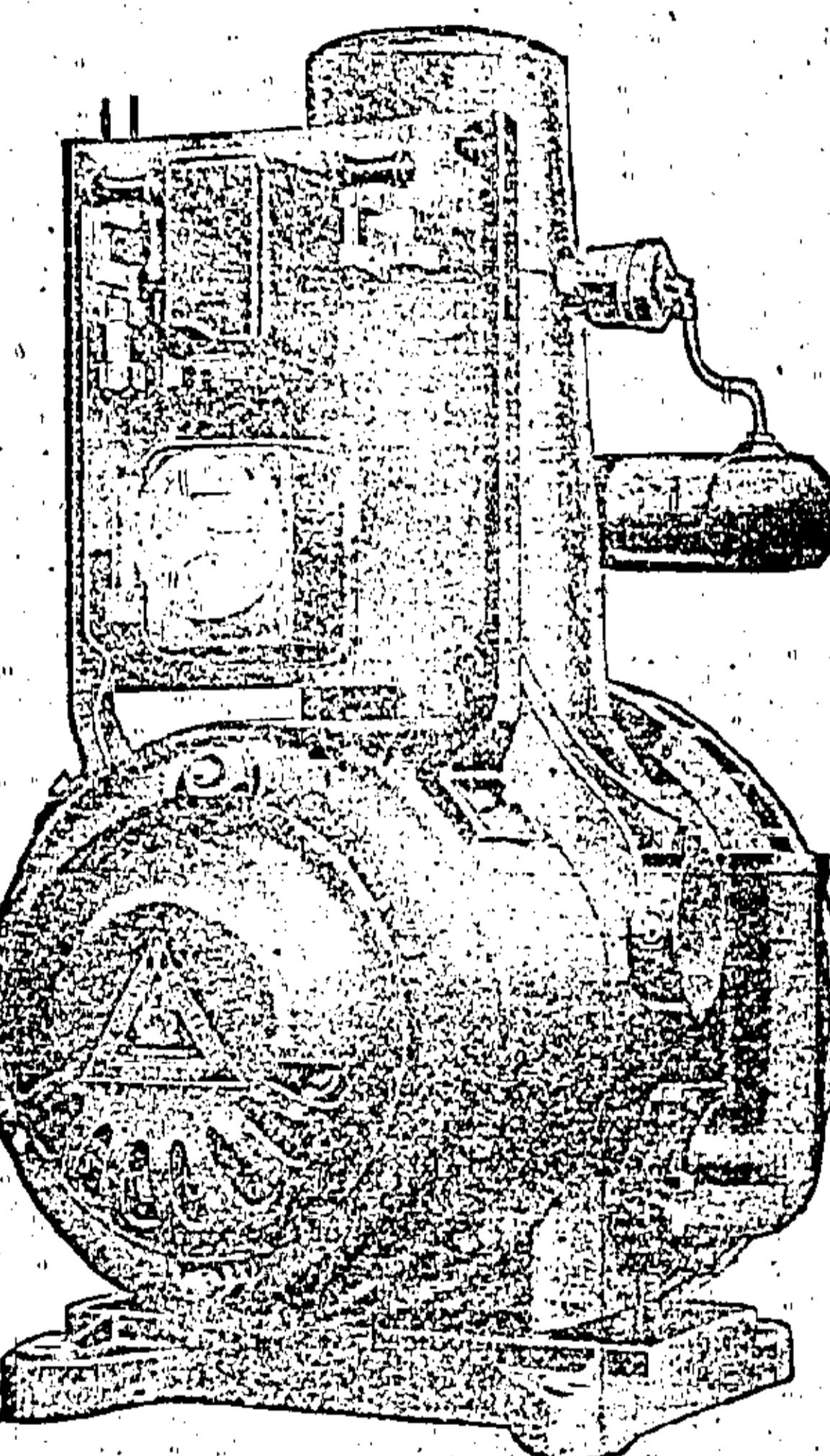
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DESTINATION.	VEHICLE NAMES	FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
Liverpool via Spion, Pang & Cbo &c.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha		On 21st Feb., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Toya Kisen Kaisha		On 5th March
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Palau Mail S. S. Co.		On 27th March
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Cina Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.		On 28th Feb., at Noon
New York via Panama Canal	China Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.		On 24th April
New York	The Bank Line, Limited		On 27th March
Victoria & C. & Seattle via Shik & Victoria & Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Bedwell & Co., Ltd.		About 28th Feb.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Afrika Maru		Beginning of March
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia		On 22nd Mar., at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Manila	Canadian Pacific S. S. Co.		On 27th Feb.
Australian Ports via Japan	Kamakura Maru		On 1st Mar.
Australian Ports via Japan	Toyo Kisen Kaisha		On 9th Mar.
A. yu Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha		On 21st March
Shio Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha		On 7th May
Portwell Castle	Portwell & Co., Ltd.		On 10th March
Victoria & C. & Seattle via Shik & Victoria & Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Hawthorn, Leslie & G. Ltd.		On 23rd Feb., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai	Hoover & Swire		On 20th Feb., at Noon
S. a. in	Hoover & Swire		On 29th Feb., at 3 p.m.
Tientsin	Hoover & Swire		On 23rd Feb., at 3 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Jade Maru		On 23rd Feb., at 11 a.m.
Tientsin	Nippon Yusen Kaisha		On 23rd inst., at D'Light
Takao via Swallow & Auncy	Jade Maru		On 27th Feb., at 9 a.m.
Keeling via Swallow & Auncy	Yukio Maru		On 30th Feb., at 11 a.m.
Swallow, Auncy & Foochow	Yukio Maru		On 31st Mar., at 11 a.m.
Manila	Yukio Maru		On 1st Apr., at 3 p.m.
Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta	Douglas Leptrick & Co., Ltd.		On 23rd Feb., at 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Hoover & Swire		On 31st Mar., at 3 p.m.
Straits & Calcutta	Hoover & Swire		About 3rd Mar.
Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha		Beginning of March
Yachting	Jade Maru		On 21st Mar., at 11 a.m.
Nore	P. & O. S. N. Co.		On 31st Mar., at 3 p.m.
Van Waerwijk	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.		On 20th Feb., at 3 p.m.
Hawhwa Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha		On 29th Feb.

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TELEPHONE 141

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1919.

## BUILDING SHIPS IN CHINA.

The following is from an article prepared by the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, and published in "Commerce Reports" on December 10:

After 44 years of steam navigation in China, the shipping is still largely owned and controlled by foreign interests. In 1917 there were 87 steamships engaged in Chinese coastwise trade, only 27 of which were Chinese owned; and in March of the same year 1,077 vessels of all types, aggregating 76,425 tons, were plying on inland waters, only one-fifth of which were Chinese owned. It is natural, therefore, that in attempting to put the country on a self-sustaining basis the Chinese should regard shipbuilding and ship-owning as important factors.

The remarkable accomplishments which have marked the past few years in Chinese shipbuilding have more than reflected the universal interest in this industry because of war conditions and have registered a certain declaration of independence on the part of Chinese merchants.

The total shipping tonnage, foreign and coastwise, entering and clearing for the years 1915, 1916, and 1917 was as follows:

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Chinese ...	141,065	136,501	148,900
British ...	33,839	34,182	34,002
Japanese ...	26,141	21,508	22,454
Russian ...	4,873	3,750	3,278
American ...	3,148	3,082	3,600
All other ...	3,421	2,913	2,332
Total ...	206,887	202,016	213,473
Total of tonnage for 1915-16-00,000			
Total of tonnage for 1916-17-00,020,101			
Total of tonnage for 1917-00,007,040			

The following figures show the nationality, number, and tonnage of ships engaged in the Chinese coastwise trade for the year 1917:

Entries, Clearances.	Chinese	British	Japanese	American	Russian	All other
Chinese	48,185	12,906	8,274	1,425	1,240	567
British	12,906	12,947	8,388	1,418	1,206	556
Total	72,553	27,753	17,632	2,841	2,446	1,123
Total of Entries tonnage	82,418,223					
Total of Clearances tonnage	82,362,873					

The advantage these figures show for Chinese shipping is more apparent than real. Only a small number of the vessels under Chinese ownership are of more than 600 tons and there are only 27 that can be classed as steamships. Owing to inadequate rail-road facilities, any serious decrease in shipping tonnage engaged in coasting trade restricts the inland commerce of the country; thus when the total foreign and coastwise tonnage entered and cleared drops from 90,683,005 tons in 1916 to 80,007,040 tons in 1917 the effect is serious.

The oldest and largest shipbuilding concern in China, the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works, at Shanghai, is controlled by the naval board of the Peking Government. Originally designed as a navy yard for repairs to foreign-built Chinese warships, it was placed at the disposal of the United States Government in July, 1918. Arrangements were then made for the construction of four 10,000-ton ocean steamers and an option was given for eight more of the same capacity. The steel being shipped from the United States and all other material being supplied in China.

At the same time the British Government contracted with the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. (Ltd.) for six standard steel ships, one of 5,000 tons and five of 3,000 tons each, four of which are to be constructed with American steel. The New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works at Shanghai, which has a capacity for six ships of 5,000 tons, is also building two ocean-going vessels of 2,000 tons each; and the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., a British concern with five ways, has undertaken the construction of five standardized ships of 5,000 tons.

Mr. R. B. Mauchan, a Scotch engineer who has been in charge of Government Engineering work in China for 14 years, is quoted in the "Emergency Fleet News" as follows:

"Building American ships in China will have a strong appeal for the young men of China. Knowing as they do the port shipping plays in winning this world war they see a sentimental as well as an economic side to this venture. Closer commercial relations must result."

"Unlike many other undeveloped lands, China is intellectually awake. Shipbuilding is not a new venture, but has been carried on hundreds of years. Building American ships there, however, is new and novel. It has an appeal that strikes the Chinese mind with tremendous force at a time when all eyes are turned toward that country."

"After the war America must have an outlet for its surplus steel and machine tools, machinery, and agricultural implements, and a large export business built up with countries like China will be very advantageous."

"Mr. Mauchan added that the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works at Shanghai employs from 1,200 to

## EASTERN SUMATRA RUBBER.

## OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.

## NEED FOR A MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

BY SIR ARCHIBALD WILLIAMSON, Bt., P.C., M.P.

In connection with the problems of reconstruction that will have to be faced and solved, the need of improving the Consular and Commercial Attaché Services should be kept well in view.

In the past our Government has not taken an active part in the development of foreign trade. It is the only means of payment we have metallic money, bills of exchange, and bank-notes, thousands or even hundreds of millions were beyond human imagination. The financing of the Napoleonic war brought them a stage nearer to us. Then the evolution of nineteenth-century banking familiarised them to our higher banking circles. On the eve of the world war, our credit operations had grown to such magnitude that the bank cheques cleared in London alone aggregated 16,436 millions sterling. The nine chief provincial clearings amounted to 869 millions, making altogether 17,305 millions sterling.

Estimating for uncleared cheques,

say 3,000 millions, we get the enormous volume of over 20,000 millions sterling a year of capital circulating day by day in the United Kingdom.

The British Treasury alone has had a turnover of fully 5,000 millions a year.

The exact amount in 1916-17 was £5,026,184,762.

From these figures it will be seen that 8,000 millions sterling of cash reparation by Germany is not so absurd as it appears at first sight. True, it would be pretty big banking problem, but no bigger than, nor even as big as, some of the City has had to grapple with during the war.

To begin with, it is not the capital sum that we are concerned with, but only the annual charge for interest.

Let us be merciful and say 4 per cent.—the rate we shall ourselves

probably have to pay when all our war loans are consolidated.

This would mean an annual charge of 320, millions sterling on the aggregate incomes of seventy million people, surely not an impossible or even a crushing burden for them, assuming that they pull themselves together and get all their wealth-creating machinery set going again as before the war.

If they don't we shall lose our 8,000 millions sterling, but have the equally valuable consolation of being able to live at peace for all time coming.

On the contrary, if we are such innocents as to be led astray by the pacifists and their "No indemnity" cry the Germans will have so much more industrial capital for competing with us.

To squeeze 320 millions a year out of Germany, directly or indirectly, need no longer be a formidable financial operation.

The process would, of course, have to be safeguarded by proper military guarantees. The principal wealth-producing districts of the Empire would have to be occupied by Allied troops until the indemnity was either paid off or modified.

Small as the Cologne area is compared with all the Allies will be entitled to demand in the final terms of peace, it includes coalfields and factory centres which could easily bear a levy of fifty million sterling a year.

Why not take it when it is lying at our feet? The Germans will only laugh in their sleeves if we don't extend the same argument to the whole of the German coalfields, the Baden dyeworks, the phosphate deposits, the factory towns of Saxony, and a few hundred millions a year will not be so very difficult for Germany to finance.

While a satisfactory reform of the Consular Service must greatly depend upon a change in the control, no change in organisation or the methods of appointments alone will suffice to secure the improvements desired.

A Ministry of Commerce would most fittingly be charged with the organisation and appointment of the Consular and Commercial Attaché Services, as in the United States, were no difficulties arise as to making use of Consuls for diplomatic purposes when required.

While a satisfactory reform of the Consular Service must greatly depend upon a change in the control, no change in organisation or the methods of appointments alone will suffice to secure the improvements desired.

The activity and example of the Ministers and Consuls of other countries have upset past principles and brought home to us the need of a new view as to official relations with trade.

It is clear now that if the national interest increased efforts ought to be made to advise, assist, and support traders and business men in the promotion and expansion of British trade and enterprise in foreign countries.

The idea, however, that Consuls can or should take the place of or do the work of commercial travellers.

Too much is perhaps expected by some people in the way of development of trade through medium of commercial travellers with Consular assistance.

No doubt something can be achieved in this way, but the great foundation of British trade in foreign countries has been laid and is maintained by merchant houses, which are not birds of passage, but have established themselves permanently.

Each one is a centre from which British trade interests are developed. Through them, and by reason of their settlement in foreign countries, come further opportunities for British enterprise, such as railways, mines, nitrate fields, mills, and other industries.

In connection with such enterprises, locally situated, established by the aid of British capital, the services of Consuls and Ministers can frequently be of the greatest use.

Taking the Kiangnan Dock as an instance, I shall be glad if any who are in the know will inform me what steel ocean-going steamers this Dock Company has built during the last 20 years—when I say ocean-going steamers I mean vessels able to carry as little as 2,000 tons of dead-weight, cargo or upwards, and built in such a manner as to be accepted by any of the Registration Societies as fit for ocean voyages.

So far as my memory serves me, I don't think there has been one built, and when I read of 12 building berths and modern equipment, etc., I am at such a loss as to the correctness of the article published in the "China Mail."

Mr. Mauchan added that the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works at Shanghai employs from 1,200 to

## GERMANY CAN PAY.

A business answer to the question, "What can Germany pay?" will first tell us how the money would have to be paid—in other words, what financial machinery is available for such an apparently fabulous operation.

A century and a half ago, when the only means of payment were metallic money, bills of exchange, and bank-notes, thousands or even hundreds of millions were beyond

human imagination. The financing of the Napoleonic war brought them a stage nearer to us. Then the evolution of nineteenth-century banking familiarised them to our higher banking circles. On the eve of the world war, our credit operations had grown to such magnitude that the bank cheques cleared in London alone aggregated 16,436 millions sterling.

The nine chief provincial clearings amounted to 869 millions,

making altogether 17,305 millions sterling.

Lord Devonport, who presided

said that control was exercised in the

main by Departments and through

individuals lacking experience of

the very things which they were con-

trolling, and lacking in that direct

incentive which was the great

essential in the successful conduct of

business. So long as Government

control was exercised there was

always what he might call, without

offence, the dead hand.

Government control was presumed

to be in the interests of the community at large,

but the full burden of its defects, as

heavily increased costs inherent to it,

must fall finally on the consumer.

The prices of commodities had in fact

been enhanced, not merely by grave

natural causes, but in many cases by

the action of the Government itself,

as it supposed for the purpose of paying

for the war. Take the case of ship

ping freights. Up to a certain point the ships were free, and the public

got the idea that the shipowner was

doing extremely well, and he was

called a "profiteer."

When the Government elected to take over the

control of all ships, we thought that

would bring the system of "profiteering"

to an end. But there were

many examples in which the Go-

vernment had increased freights

enormously since they had con-

trol of shipping.

All that finally

percolated down to the consumer,

the individual, both in gross and in

detail. We must restore a sound

basis for the commerce of the coun-

try. The Government must be in-

duced or compelled to let go control

at the earliest possible moment and

to hand back to the owners of busi-

ness the unhampered sway which

they exercised before the war.

Mr. Ernest J. P. Benn, chairman of

the Industrial Reconstruction Council,

said that the two great evils facing

commerce to-day were Bolshevism

and bureaucracy.

Bolshevism, reduced to 21 degrees

Fahrneheit, is known on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

Temperature, in the shade in de-

gress Fahrneheit.

Humidity, in percentage of satura-

tion, the humidity of air saturated with

moisture being 100.

Direction of Wind, to two points.

</div

## COMMERCIAL

## INDIAN CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN SILVER.

Mr. Den, the Japanese Financial Agent in New York, in a telegram to Baron Takahashi, Minister of Finance, reports that the total value of American silver exported during 1918 amounted to \$253,000,000 Silver to the amount of \$71,000,000 was imported. The chief cause of heavy exports is the inexhaustible Indian demand for silver both for coinage and for personal ornaments.

## THE DECLINE IN SILK.

The Yokohama Silk Dealer's Association held a meeting the other day to consider measures for relief of the situation brought about by the decline in prices which set in sharply as soon as the armistice was announced. As an example of the decline in prices, which has affected both raw and manufactured silk, it may be mentioned that one tan (about 25 feet) of Oshima silk, lately selling at Y60, can now be bought for Y48, while a tan of Chichibu can now be bought for Y16 as against the war price of Y35. These reductions are characteristic of the market generally. Buyers are holding back, expecting further declines, a course which is adding to the depression of the market.

## AMERICAN COTTON.

Reuter's Liverpool quotations for good middling Texns 1-16 inch, staple:

Jan. 16. Jan. 13. Jan. 6. Spot.... 15.60d. 20.35d. 21.07d.

Jan. .... 17.12d. 18.85d. 19.57d.

March.... 15.90d. 16.80d. 17.24d.

Cotton slumped in New York on January 21, in view of general conditions in the labour trades, and the belief that a readjustment of peace conditions means lower prices for all commodities.

The U.S. Census Bureau announced that cotton ginned prior to January 16 amounted to 11,051,845 running bales, including 149,412 round bales, 21,860 bales of American Egyptian, and 41,880 bales of Sea Island cotton.

## RAW WOOL.

According to the "Osaka Mainichi" prices of South African wool are declining, following a similar course on the part of South American wool, and there is no immediate prospect of a recovery. Woolen cloths, however, are not so much inclined to come down in price as are silks and cottons, nor do the comparatively small reductions in the price of raw wool justify expectation of such a decline in exports to China and Siberia since the signing of the armistice (through the immediate cancellation of Japanese orders when there was a prospect of getting supplies from elsewhere) has caused a lowering of prices by about 5 per cent., and with passing of winter, winter cloths are declining. Prices of Mousseline are quoted from 63 to 86 sen, but are expected to decline when the French factories resume work. Dealers are cautious and somewhat pessimistic.

## JAPANESE GOODS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A passenger is quoted by the "Kobe Shimbun" as saying: "Japanese goods imported to Santos, Buenos Ayres, and other places, although they were of bad quality, enjoyed a certain favour during the European war, as no goods came from England, France, and Italy, but it is obvious that bad quality and high prices will bring about a reaction. European goods are being demanded, and this seems to be the normal state of affairs everywhere that Japanese goods have enjoyed a war monopoly. The "Asahi" quotes informants from the same ship as saying that Japanese manufacturers must change their habits if they are to meet European competition. Although there is so much inspection of exports in Japan, these critical passengers say that the goods which have been passed for South America are such as no European manufacturer would allow to leave his factory.

## NEW VENTURES IN KOREA.

The "Seoul Press" reports the establishment of a mining company called the Taisho Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, promoted by Mr. M. Kanai and several other Japanese capitalists. It will be capitalized at Y. 500,000, and, when established, will principally undertake business relating to mining. The main office will be in Seoul.

Mr. Kim Song-ki, and other Korean capitalists of Mokpo, are planning the establishment there of a warehousing company. The company, when established, will be capitalized at Y. 300,000, and will undertake warehousing and exchange.

The Seoul branch of the Oriental Development Co. has of late formulated a plan to undertake the reclamation of a vast tract of dry beach covering an area of 1,500 cho along the coast of Yonp'o District, Whang-hai Province, and has already taken steps to begin the work immediately official permission is obtained. The company, it is understood, desires to complete the work at the same time as it completes the irrigation work now steadily pursued over a vast field covering 20,000 cho in the same district.

## COMMERCIAL

## SPELTER PROPOSED RESTRICTIONS ON OUTPUT.

Zinc refining is one of the industries that achieved marked development during the war, but since the suspension or reduction of exports to Russia and other countries some time ago, the market in Japan has been growing depressed. The depression has been accentuated by the armistice, and present quotations stand at Y21.50 per 100 kgm, as against Y42 quoted during the boom. The ruling domestic price is lower than prices abroad, the American import being quoted at Y28. On account of the depression producers and holders of stocks are in a difficult position, and the Mitsui Mining Company, run by Messrs. Suzuki & Co., have now agreed to restrict output by 50 per cent. in order to improve the situation. These producers have further agreed to export as much as possible of the present stocks on the domestic market, which are estimated at 2,000 tons. It is stated that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has already arranged to export 700 tons to London next month, the price being Y27 per 100 kgm net. Arrangements are being made for more exports to England and France.

## TON FOR TON VERDICT.

There is probably no single piece of news more generally satisfactory than the verdict of the Peace Conference that Germany must pay a ton-for-ton shipping indemnity. This verdict has long been awaited. Together with this momentous decision is telegraphed the equally momentous intimation that the abolition of the submarine as a vessel of war is imminent. The fact that Germany will be compelled to deliver to the Allies a ton of shipping for all the damage she so infamously wrought upon the high seas will be hailed with extreme gratitude. German ships handed over under the terms of the armistice are, of course, not to be returned. The replacement of our British lost shipping and of our lost cargoes is no "side-issue." It is of vital importance to the whole British people. Their value at war prices is placed at £320,000,000, and cargoes gone with them are put at about £700,000,000. On a ton-for-ton return basis Germany's future as a maritime Power vanishes into thin air. This she has brought upon herself. Germany has been thoroughly and hopelessly defeated. Her submarine weapon, inhuman to the last degree, upon which she placed implicit reliance to defeat the blockade, failed miserably in its purpose, and all the damage it did now has to be made right. For the sake of human justice no modification of these terms should be made.

## THE ASIA BANKING CORPORATION.

The Asia Banking Corporation on February 11, formally opened its Shanghai office and was honoured by the visit and attention of the Shanghai banking and commercial fraternity. It has no doubt but that the constantly augmenting commercial and financial relations between the Far East and America will justify its existence and the purpose of its stockholders in coming to Asia.

It will endeavour to retain within itself all characteristics of the best examples and phases of banking in the United States, endeavouring at all times to exhibit elements by which its clientele will recognize the earnest purpose of its management to meet their desires.

It is prepared to transact all functions of an international bank and assures its clients, their friends and others that its services are at their disposal always. As has been stated, accounts will be maintained in any currency in the world, as well as in local currencies and the best of its facilities are open upon inquiry.

The guests attending the official opening were cordially received by Mr. Ralph Dawson, of New York, who is the local manager.

## LAOU KUNG MOW PROFITS.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., general managers of the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Mill, advise that the profit and loss account for the year 1918, subject to audit, shows a credit balance of Tls. 11,329,254 which the board will recommend at the annual meeting to be held on February 25 for appropriation as follows:

Dividend 7 per cent.....	56,000.00
Buildings depreciation .....	6,363.70
Machinery depreciation .....	32,110.40
Improvements depreciation .....	2,000.00
Weaving depreciation .....	5,372.17
Furniture depreciation .....	6,775.53
Commission to General managers.....	6,283.31
Carry forward to 1919 account .....	4,485.73
	113,292.84

## LUNAS RUBBER.

The annual general meeting of the Lunas Rubber Estates, Limited, was held on Jan. 29 at Singapore. Mr. P. M. Robinson presided, others present being Messrs. Dr. D. J. Galloway and Tan Kheah Hock (directors) and Messrs. A. E. Baddeley, T. G. Sinclair and H. B. Ward, the last named representing the secretaries, Messrs. Evatt and Co.

The Chairman in part said: Our net profit for the year was \$3,996.33 against the profit for the previous years of \$92,584.99, this considerable reduction being due solely to the low price of rubber. In spite of the greatly increased cost of all stores and materials we were able to maintain our profit at the same figure as for the previous year, namely, 1s. per lb., but the profit on our product only amounted to 4d. per lb. against 1s. 4d. per lb. last year. Under these circumstances your directors do not feel justified in recommending a dividend, but propose that \$25,000 be transferred to reserve account, which will then stand at \$75,000, all of which has been reinvested in the estate, and the balance of \$17,489.32 be carried forward to next account. In spite of the difficulties through which we have passed the balance sheet shows a sound position. There is nothing calling for remark on the liabilities side and regarding our assets I will explain the principal changes. The expenditure on development during the year was \$24,505.77, and is mostly accounted for by the further opening up of our reserve areas under the tapioca contract, to which I shall refer later and to the maintenance of the immature rubber.

## SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

## MESSRS. FRASER AND CO.'S QUOTATIONS.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 17th.	
Aior Gejai (\$1) ...	3.50 3.75
Amal. Malay f.p.d. ....	2.35 2.55
Ayer Hitam (\$5) ...	11.00 14.00
Ayer Kuning (\$1) ...	1.35 1.45
Ayer Melok (\$1) ...	2.60 2.75
Ayer Panas (\$5) ...	10.75 11.25
Balgowani (\$1) ...	5.00 5.95
Bassett (\$1) ...	.95 1.05
Batang Samar (\$10) ...	14.00 15.50
Bata Linjung (\$10) ...	1.10 1.25pm
Batu Jelokong (\$1) ...	0.65 0.75
Bukit Kati (\$1) ...	1.00 1.15
Bukit Kepong (\$1) ...	2.65 2.75
Bukit K. E. (\$1) ...	0.70 0.85
Bukit Timah (\$10) ...	11.00
Changt S'hang (\$5) ...	8.00 8.50
Glenca P. N. (\$1) ...	1.85 2.00
Haylor (\$5) ...	7.50 8.25
Indang (\$5) ...	7.15 7.15
Jeras (\$1) ...	1.35 1.50
Jinab (\$1) ...	1.75 1.85
Kamasan (\$2) ...	4.35 4.75
Kodah (\$1) ...	3.40 3.75d
Kolek R. (\$5) ...	7.00 7.50
Kempas (\$1) ...	8.00 8.30
Kluang (\$5) ...	5.50 6.00
Lomas (\$5) ...	8.25 8.75
Malaka Pinda ...	2.65 2.75
Malakor (\$5) ...	4.60 4.70
Mandai-Tikong (\$1) ...	0.75 0.85
Mergui (\$5) ...	6.75 6.25
New Serendah (\$2) ...	4.10 4.50
Nyalan (\$5) ...	7.75 8.00
Pajam (\$3) ...	11,000.11 7.5xris
Pantai (\$1) ...	1.55 1.70
Parit Perak (\$1) ...	2.65 2.75
Perak River (\$1) ...	2.80 2.75
Pulau Balang (\$10) ...	4.00 4.25
Pugkor (\$1) ...	0.70 0.80
Radella (\$5) ...	10.00 10.75
Sandycraft (\$5) ...	3.75 4.10
Sendai (\$5) ...	7.50 8.00
Seudrong (\$1) ...	0.25 0.35
Sungei Bagan (\$5) ...	3.50 3.85
Sungei Patani (\$1) ...	0.45 0.55pm
Tambak (\$1) ...	1.00 1.10
Tapah (\$10) ...	17.50 18.25
Teluk Anson (\$5) ...	11.25 12.25
Temerloh (\$1) ...	1.10 1.30
Trafalgar (\$2) ...	1.00 1.20
Ule Pandan (\$1) ...	0.80 0.90
United Malacca (\$1) ...	1.30 1.40
Utan Simpan (\$1) ...	2.65 3.20

## NIGHT-TIME IS THE RIGHT TIME.

To take Pinkettes, the gentle little laxative. Their good effects are experienced next morning, and without griping or purging.

## PINKETTES.

dissolve constipation, cure biliousness, sick headaches, liver-bilges, coated tongue, foul breath. Obtainable from dealers everywhere, at 60 cents the vial, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 64 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

## INTIMATIONS

## BAKE TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE	
WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Every 30 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
Saturday only.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
Sundays only.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.45 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

TIME	7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	11.45 p.m. to 12.45 p.m.

SUNDAY.

TIME	7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	11.45 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.	12.45 p.m. to 1.30 a.m.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	1.30 a.m. to 2.15 p.m.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.
1.30 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	3.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	4.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

NIGHT CARS.

TIME	7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	11.45 p.m. to 12.45 p.m.

SUNDAY.

TIME	7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	11.45 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.	12.45 p.m. to 1.30 a.m.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	1.30 a.m. to 2.15 p.m.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.
1.30 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	3.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
2.15 p	

## WHY TALK OF TRADE WAR.

The British Empire has played a glorious part in the fight for international justice and decency, and without its stern tenacity the victory could not have been achieved. In the peaceful trade development which now lies ahead of us the interests of the British and Americans are those of partners rather than competitors, and occasional indications of trade jealousies between them are to be deprecated, says the "American Exporter," a bright monthly from New York. Foreign trade is an exchange of products to the mutual benefit of both parties concerned, and not a one-sided advantage. The more foreign trade there is the greater the exchange of products, the sum total of human wealth, comfort, and happiness. The more the foreign trade of the United States is increased, the greater that of the British Empire will be as well, and vice versa.

Indorsement of the principle of international economic co-operation, which is to include all nations similarly minded, is favored in resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on December 7.

The Committee on Foreign Relations is under the conviction that much of that which has caused both domestic and foreign disturbances in the past can be traced to the clashing of economic forces. On this account, every possible effort should be made by organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce or the United States of America to eliminate economic friction and to harmonize these movements, believing that in the end the greatest good for all concerned can be accomplished through the development of a spirit of cooperation both at home and abroad.

In fact, it would appear to us that if this is not done the great world war which has been brought to a successful conclusion from a military standpoint will have failed in its larger purpose to make the world safe for democracy. The Entente Allies and the United States, in their fight against the autocracies of Central Europe, have not only learned the art of cooperation in military affairs, but have come to recognize the advantages from the economic standpoint. That which has proved so successful in war we believe should be continued and extended in the activities of reconstruction and the period of peace ahead of us.

In the past national rivalry was based upon the misconception that national growth on the part of one was cause for jealousy on the part of the others. We believe that the world is now entering upon a new era, when the opposite principle should prevail. Our own position at the present moment clearly illustrates the soundness of the philosophy that it is better to live in a community of prosperous neighbours than to be surrounded by paupers.

## DEATH OF MACAO OLD-TIMER.

The "Japan Chronicle" of Feb. 2 had this:

We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. B. Gomes, Sr., an old member of the foreign community of Kobe. Mr. Gomes was born in Macao on the 30th October, 1838, long before Commodore Perry's "black ships" opened Japan to the Western world. He was educated in the Polytechnic College in Lisbon, and after graduation he returned to the East and joined the American firm of Russell & Co., which at one time competed with Jardine, Matheson & Co. in the primacy of "princely firm" in the Far East. He had charge of the firm's branch in Kiukiang, and left their service to assume management of his father's firm, Brando & Co., in Hongkong, one of the oldest Portuguese firms established in this part of the world. During the financial crisis in Hongkong in 1892 the firm failed, and he lost his fortune. He thereupon decided to come to Japan, where he established the firm of Gomes Brothers & Co., dealing in piec goods, but again suffered disaster in the financial difficulties of 1905, when he retired from business. Since 1892 Mr. Gomes has resided in Kobe with his family. He was a remarkable linguist, possessing a thorough knowledge of English, French and Spanish besides his own tongue. A man of quiet and retiring habits, he was much liked by those brought into relations with him. Attacked by cancer last year, it was evident from the first that the disease was incurable at his advanced age. He died peacefully on Friday night, surrounded by his children and grandchildren, at the ripe age of 81 years.

## DON'T COUGH.

It is absurd to allow a cough to hang on and sap your vitality when Chancellor's Cough Remedy will cure you. You don't know where a person's cough will land you. You can afford to allow your throat and lungs to become diseased when it is but a simple thing to step into a chemist's shop and get a bottle of Chancellor's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storeskeepers.

## BOATS DUE TO ARRIVE AND DEPART.

## VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FEBRUARY 19.  
KAMAKURA MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan, with mail.  
YETOROFU MARU, N.Y.K., from Calcutta, with mail.

FEBRUARY 20.  
ELPHINSTONE, B. and S., from Liverpool.  
COLOMBIA, Pacific Mail, from San Francisco, with mail.

TANGO MARU, N.Y.K., from Australia, with mail.

FEBRUARY 21.  
SADO MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan, with mail.

FEBRUARY 22.  
NORE, P. and O., from Yokohama.

FEBRUARY 23.  
IYO MARU, N.Y.K., from London, with mail.

FEBRUARY 24.  
SHINTO MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco, with mail.

FEBRUARY 25.  
AGAPENOR, B. and S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 2.  
RIKIJUN MARU, D. & Co., from Japan, with mail.

MARCH 6.  
FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.K., from Seattle, with mail.

MARCH 8.  
ANYO MARU, T.K.K., from Valparaiso.

MARCH 10.  
LAOMEDON, B. and S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 11.  
BORNEO MARU, D. & Co., from Java, with mail.

MARCH 12.  
EURYLOCUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 15.  
PROTESTLAUS, B. and S., from Singapore.

NANKING, China Mail, from San Francisco, with mail.

MARCH 19.  
TELEMAOHUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 22.  
PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco, with mail.

PELEUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 25.  
HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., from Java.

MARCH 29.  
TEIAMON, B. & S., from Liverpool.

DEPARTING VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 19.  
KAMAKURA MARU, N.Y.K., for Australia.

YETOROFU MARU, N.Y.K., for Japan.

HWAHWU MARU, N.Y.K., for Bombay.

FEBRUARY 21.  
TANGO MARU, N.Y.K., for Nagasaki.

MISHIMA MARU, N.Y.K., for London.

FEBRUARY 22.  
SADO MARU, N.Y.K., for Liverpool.

TELESIAS, B. and S., for London.

FEBRUARY 23.  
NORE, P. and O., for London, via Manilla.

FEBRUARY 24.  
IYO MARU, N.Y.K., for Japan.

AGAMEMNON, B. and S., for Liverpool.

FEBRUARY 25.  
AFRICA MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria.

FEBRUARY 26.  
ELPHINOR, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

COLOMBIA, Pacific Mail, for San Francisco.

FEBRUARY 27.  
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, Canadian Pacific, for Vancouver.

FEBRUARY 28.  
DJIPANOS, J.C.J.L., for Java.

MARCH 1.  
AGAPENOR, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

MARCH 2.  
LAOMEDON, B. and S., for Japan.

AFRICA MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria and Vancouver.

MARCH 5.  
RIKIJUN MARU, D. & Co., for Java.

SHINYO MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

MARCH 11.  
BYEYON, B. and S., for London.

PELEUS, B. and S., for Liverpool.

MARCH 12.  
BORNEO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.

MARCH 14.  
EURYLOCUS, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.

MARCH 17.  
CHICAGO MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria and Vancouver.

MARCH 20.  
TELEMACHUS, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.

MARCH 21.  
ANYO MARU, T.K.K., for South America.

MARCH 22.  
FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.K., for Seattle.

MARCH 24.  
PELEUS, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.

MARCH 25.  
FYREHUS, B. and S., for London.

MARCH 27.  
NANKING, China Mail, for San Francisco.

PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

MARCH 29.  
HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.

MARCH 30.  
PROTESTLAUS, B. and S., for Seattle.

## NOTICES.

## "SOLIGNUM"

THE ONLY REMEDY AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF WOODWORK BY WHITE ANTS AND DRY-ROT.  
"SOLIGNUM" DOES NOT EVAPORATE, CRACK OR PEEL, BUT SEARCHES RIGHT INTO THE WOOD.

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ARNHOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.  
1A, Chater Road. Phone 1506.

## CRUSADERS.

Ashmead-Bartlett's despatches in book form, especially now that we know more than he knew then. A remark of one of them catches my eye. "We can only hope" he says, referring to our attack upon Turkey as, "another 'crusade'—which it isn't—that this, the last and greatest, will avenge the chivalry of the Middle Ages." He adds a tribute of "admiration and respect" for those knights of old, who, without Cool's tickets or iron steamers, went so far and did so much. Hm.

Right away let's be frank and admit that this professional maker of copy, and good copy at that, didn't really mean it. It was just padding. In that case there will be no unpleasantness.

Otherwise, of course, issue must be joined. With good Mohammedans fighting for us, and good Mahomedans forming such important constituents of our great and catholic empire, it would be wrong to let pass the serious suggestion that we are fighting their faith, in favour of another. It would be as tactless as it is unwise to tell them that the suggestion itself is untrue. In fighting the Turks we are not fighting the Turkish religion. Under our tolerant flag it is understood that one religion is as good as another.

Personally, I feel gratified to be able to assure my numerous Mahomedan readers that I do not share Ashmead-Bartlett's "respect and admiration" for those old-time swashbucklers who, in the name of the Cross, went amandering followers of Ts. 2,405,435 instead of a loss of Ts. 2,312,47. Secondly, the output short of the estimate by 13,552 lb. and was less than last year's output by 11,418 lb.; as explained in the report, bad weather conditions and ill-health amongst the tapping force "accounted" to a large extent for the decrease, but furthermore 3,643 trees were thinned out from the mature area. In normal times, whilst the remaining trees were given time to feel the benefit from the removal of their neighbours and to replace the loss in output from the trees that had been cut out, certain young areas would have been brought into tapping rounds, this, however, could not be done, as it is always expensive to tap trees for the first time and in this case the cost of tapping them would have been considerably higher than the price for which the rubber obtained could have been sold.

## CHINESE MOB ORATOR.

He is ambitious. Although enjoying the dignity of the chief of the watchmen of Kuangtung Old Factory he longed for a higher position, or at least for higher wages. He cast his eyes about and finally fixed them on the position of head coolie of the Footung Standard Oil Company Wharf. As Chen Kwei-chi was at the head of about 300 coolies he said to himself, "plenty big squeeze there." So he decided to throw the boss squeezer out and push himself in.

Wearing his imposing uniform of a headwatchman he entered the grounds of the oil depot of the Standard Oil Company at Footung, addressed the coolies in "honeyed and eloquent words" convinced them that they were "under-paid not because the Standard Oil Company was stingy, but because their headman, Chen Kwei-chi was a crafty fellow who was getting a big rake-off. His sympathy for the poor coolies was so great that he would become their leader without charge. He would pay the men 16 cash per head as paid by the Company, on condition that they would strike until further orders from him. Sze, when at the climax of his oration, was interrupted by unsympathetic native police who promptly cut short his oratory, but allowing him to make his getaway. Chen Kwei-chi resumed control of the situation, and poured oil on the troubled waters.—Shanghai Gazette.

A FORTY YEARS' TEST.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Con. Remedy has been curing coughs and colds for the past forty years and has gained in popularity every year. What better recommendation is required? For sale by all Chemists and Storeskeepers.

Have you ordered your Copy of

## The Dollar Directory

NOW IN PRINT.

From Messrs. BREWER & Co.,

Fei No. 696. 33, Quon's Road Central.

## POST OFFICE.

A fee of 1d. in respect of the performance of Customs formalities is now charged on every parcel from abroad for delivery in the United Kingdom on which British Customs charges are payable. The fee is collected from the addressee except in the case of duty-prepaid parcels when the amount may be prepaid by the sender.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammarah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Unsealed parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Uniao, Vicenza, Treviso Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Offices Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Frithre, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 6 o'clock on the previous evening.

## INWARD MAILED.

THURSDAY, February 20.  
Manila and Australia—Per TANGO MARU.

Japan—Per MISHIMA MARU.

FRIDAY, February 21.  
Japan—Per SADO MARU.

SUNDAY, February 23.  
Europe via Negapatam—Per IYO MARU.

OUTWARD MAILED.

THURSDAY, February 20.  
Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per HAIFONG 9 a.m.

Philippines Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Negapatam—Per TANGO MARU. Registration 9 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per HWAHWU.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per HANYANG 11 a.m.

Fort Bayard—Per KWONGTAI, 1 p.m.

Straits and Bangkok—Per VAN WAERWIJCK, 2 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per SHISEN MARU, 3 p.m.

Haiphong—Per TAKSANG, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 21.  
Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 9 a.m.